

+ EMERALD EDITORIALS +

Correction of a Wrong

An article in a recent issue of Reporter magazine contained a note of encouragement on a subject that concerns us all—segregation in the south.

The article, written by David Halberstam, told about the trial in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, where Elmer Kimbell, a white man, was acquitted on a charge of murder. The murder victim was Clinton Melton, a Mississippi Negro.

Unlike the Emmett Till case, which was tried in the same place and in which two men were acquitted of the murder of Till, the Melton case was more of a concern to the local white people. Melton was a trusted worker of the community and his death was condemned by all respectable citizens of the community. Many would have liked to have seen Kimbell convicted.

Although this acquittal may appear to be another case of southern injustice toward the darker race, some southerners think the result of the trial will do more in the long run to help the Negroes' cause. And it will help in the place where it will do the most good—in the south.

As one southern newspaper man said following the acquittal, "This case will hit people. It hit me. And when we look around for some place to put the blame, well, there's only ourselves."

He continued, "A lot of pro-integration people up North who were pretty militant a while back are beginning to realize the problems involved, and that'll make things less tight. If we can get them to that point and then get our own people to a point where they realize that these problems not only exist but must be faced, then maybe for the first time we've made a start."

So where does that leave us in this problem of civil rights? Maybe this southern newsman has analyzed the situation very well. We have no way of knowing, situated up in the Pacific Northwest the way we are.

We can only hope this newsman knows what he's talking about and that the people of Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, are becoming concerned within themselves.

If so, then that's the way it should be. A wrong can be corrected only when the wrongdoers are convinced within themselves that it must be.—(A.H.)

Exploding Star

From the Daily Tar Heel:

The campus is too full of scholars and serious students who engage in a sort of Narcissism within their own fields and disciplines.

They read a poem like Matthew Arnold's "Dover Beach," without considering the force with which Sartre's philosophy of despair can play upon it and cast it into relief; they work a physics problem set up by the reason of Einstein without seeing a quite natural correlation between it and metaphysics.

Everything must be studied as if it had just been removed from a refrigerator and the farther the alien air of other knowledge has been kept away, the better.

An answer can be suggested: that we return to something closed to the notorious "Renaissance man," who not only knew a good deal about everything, but knew a great deal about how philosophy and biology, or poetry and astrophysics came together.

Of course we immediately plead that we know so much more than we did, that we are thus doing well to learn all we can about one microcosmic, isolated mass of data. Certainly we grant that the great jigsaw puzzle gains more pieces every day.

But isn't it possible that the more the pieces increase, the more they will fit together? The sad fact is that we aren't making an effort to answer that question.

We scientists, or we philosophers, or we students of literature or we historians, have all taken our own pet pieces and are shooting away from each other like the fragments of an exploding star.

Footnotes

Shades of things which may come: the ATO and the Sig Ep boxers (canine variety) fought it out Monday morning in front of the journalism school. Pronto (defender of SPE) spent two hours licking his wounds in the advertising copywriting lab.

* * * *

Understand that applications for painters' union apprenticeships have soared since the unassuming little men in white caps moved in on Hendricks and Susie—painting from ground to top floor—windows yet.

Picnic Supplies



"GEE, ERVIN, WHY DIDN'T WE THINK TO BRING A HAMMOCK?"

Letters to the Editor

Emerald Editor:

I have read your editorial criticizing my suggestion that perhaps a Federal police force, patterned after the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, might be essential to preserve the civil liberties and indeed the very lives of Negroes in the South.

Let me point out that my speech on this subject distinctly declared such a step should only be "ultimately" undertaken, if other means fail.

Nor did my speech declare, as you imply, that "Mounties" should abolish discrimination. I said we may need disciplined and able Federal police to protect basic human rights and lives in the South.

Ninety years now have passed since the Civil War. Yet, Negro children have been murdered and Negro adults slain, and there are no penalties. South-

ern law-enforcement officials have often encouraged mobs and gangs. How long should such situations be tolerated without further steps being taken?

For your information, laws can be enforced when there are men who are not afraid to enforce them. There was a "wild West" in the United States in which Indians were exploited by whiskey, and in which settlers were ravaged by rustlers and homestead stealers. This did not occur on the Canadian frontier. Our Alaska was lawless during the gold rush, their Klondike was comparatively orderly. I do not relish the idea of a Federal police force in America, but neither am I content when lynch law can prevail in a vast American region against American citizens, simply because of the colors of their skins.

Richard L. Neuberger
United States Senator

From the Files

April 24, 1952

A slim majority of students—52.6 percent to 47.4 percent of the voters—gave their okay to the Oregon honor code in Wednesday's referendum, leaving the next step undecided until the honor code committee meets Tuesday afternoon.

April 24, 1947

Bob Frazier and Roy Tates, both juniors in journalism, were appointed to the editorships of the Oregon Daily Emerald and the Oregana, respectively, last night at a meeting of the educational activities board.

April 24, 1942

Within one year it is expected that every able bodied fraternity man in the country will have given at least one pint of his

blood to the American Red Cross blood bank. Organized blood donation will be made under the direction of the executive committee of the National Interfraternity conference.

April 24, 1937

Noise of hammer and saw rose from the basement of the old library yesterday to sound the beginning of a WPA project to remodel the historic structure for housing the Oregon medical school. Work was started to meet a time qualification of a WPA grant.

April 24, 1931

An epidemic of water bagging broke out at Friendly hall last night, and disaster followed in the wake of anyone approaching the building.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Dulles Needs Aims Recapitulation In Foreign Aid Policy Reappraisal

By J. M. Roberts
AP News Analyst

In his promised reappraisal of America's foreign aid policy, one of the first things Secretary Dulles will need is a recapitulation of just what the nation is trying to do.

For nearly 10 years now the chief emphasis of American foreign policy has been on development of a system of alliances, political, economic and military, with which to insure that the post-war tide of Russian expansion will rise no higher.

The nation is now carrying global commitments, through the Western Hemisphere Pact, NATO, SEATO, and bilateral agreements. It has become an active participant in the economic phases of the Baghdad Pact. Hardly a nation anywhere but which has received some form of American aid since World War II.

Yet a number of nations remain uncommitted in the cold war, either by treaty or by sentiment, and some of them, like India, are of great importance.

In the beginning, American aid was extended through the United Nations' UNRRA.

Then came the Marshall plan, first great unilateral action by the United States designed to prevent Communist expansion in Europe.

The four years of the Marshall plan were not over when developments in Europe and Asia, particularly the Korean War, shifted American aid emphasis from the economic to the military. And there it has stayed until Russia, taking a page from the American book, adopted the lessons of the Marshall plan to her own use.

Through all these meanderings, there has been a tendency in the United States—a tendency frequently criticized by foreigners who have not been heard very well amid the din of the American-Russian quarrel—to let fundamental objectives drift into the background.

The fundamental interest of the United States is not to create a system of alliances which will deter the commun-

ists from making war and prevent their expansion by other means. That is a tactic.

The strategic interest of the United States is in creating a world situation in which a system of alliances will not be necessary.

There is a grave question whether unilateral, bilateral or even multilateral economic and military agreements can attain this end. Even the committed nations are constantly either looking for the strings to American aid or actually feeling them.

In the light of Russia's growing ability to compete with the American giveaway programs, the United States seems likely to profit most from actions which attain higher levels of unselfishness.

Dulles may find that the most reassuring thing America could do, the most convincing impact which could be made on uncommitted minds, would be to shift from the quid pro quo of individual action to a broad humanitarian program conducted through the United Nations.



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